

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

CONSTRUCTED WETLAND

(Acre)

CODE 656

DEFINITION

A wetland that has been constructed for the primary purpose of water quality improvement

PURPOSE

To treat wastewater from confined animal operations, sewage, surface runoff, milkhouse wastewater, silage leachate, mine drainage by the biological, chemical and physical activities of a constructed wetland.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where runoff is contaminated by metals, pesticides, nutrients, fertilizers, or animal wastes to levels unacceptable for downstream receiving waters.

This practice applies to the treatment of a wastewater discharge (confined animal facilities, food processing, mine drainage, and other constant inputs) and/or nonpoint source discharge (agricultural, urban stormwater).

This practice is applicable only if the constructed wetland can provide the intended water quality treatment for Federal, state and/or local requirements.

This practice does not apply to the following conservation practice standards:

- wetland restoration – 657 intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and biological habitat are returned to original conditions;
- wetland enhancement – 659 intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where specific functions and/or values are enhanced beyond original conditions; or

- wetland creation – 658 for creating a wetland on a site location which historically was not a wetland, or was a wetland with a different hydrology, vegetation type, or functions than those which occurred naturally on site

CRITERIA

General Criteria

- The landowner shall obtain necessary local, state, and federal permits that apply before wetland construction.
- The design shall comply with local, state, and federal permits and water quality requirements.
- The soil, hydrology, and vegetative characteristics of the site, and its contributing watershed before construction shall be documented.

Criteria for Wetland Hydrology

- The constructed wetland area must have sufficient detention volume to store the design wastewater stream and/or storm runoff volume of the “first flush” of runoff, which contains the majority of pollutants. Where less than the full runoff is stored, bypass of the excess storm flow must be provided.
- Release of the treated water must be provided in preparation for receiving the next storm runoff and/or wastewater stream. The storage volume, detention time, and release rate must be compatible with the space available for the constructed wetland and bypass waterway.
- Where significant sediment and organic debris are expected in the wastewater to

be treated, provisions for its entrapment before entry into the wetland must be provided.

- A soil or synthetic liner and subsurface drainage shall be installed where there is a potential for exchange or mixing of wastewater and ground water.
- The conservation practice standards for Dike – 356 and Structure for Water Control –587 shall be used as appropriate. Refer to the Engineering Field Handbook, Chapters 13, “Wetland Restoration, Enhancement, and Creation,” and 6, “Structures,” for additional design information. Existing drainage systems shall be utilized, removed, or modified as needed to achieve the intended purpose.
- Design Storm: The constructed wetland system shall be designed to contain a 2-year storm runoff. Limited area sites handling only the “first flush” volume shall have a minimum capacity to store 0.5 inch of runoff volume from the entire drainage area.
- Wetland Cells: Shape - length to width ratios is to be 4:1 to 10:1. Other dimensions and shapes that provide a more natural landscape appearance that meet treatment requirements may be used, if approved.
- Depth- maximum water depth shall be 24 inches.
- Outlet - a water control structure to automatically regulate storage release in accordance with the design detention time shall be installed.
- Detention time and surface area- the detention time and surface area shall be calculated on the time required to achieve the required level of treatment based on the limiting contaminant present.

Criteria for Hydrophytic Vegetation

- Vegetation selected for the constructed wetland shall be hydrophytic plants suitable for local climatic conditions and tolerant of the concentrations of nutrients, pesticides, and other constituents in the stormwater or wastewater stream and selected for their treatment potential.

- Preference shall be given to native wetland plants with localized genetic material. Plant materials collected or grown from material collected within a 200-mile radius from the site is considered local. Other plant materials may be used if approved by the NRCS state biologist.
- Adequate substrate material and site preparation necessary for proper establishment of the selected plant species shall be included in the design.

Criteria for Wetland Functions

A functional assessment (Hydrogeomorphic or similar method) shall be performed on the site before and after construction.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider effect of volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration on the water budget.

Consider the potential for a change in rates of plant growth and transpiration because of changes in the volume of available soil water.

Consider effects on downstream flows or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.

Consider effects of livestock. Livestock shall be excluded when feasible.

Consider effects on movement of sediment and soluble and sediment-attached substance carried by runoff.

Consider effects on temperature of water resources to prevent undesired effects on aquatic and wildlife communities.

Consider the effects of the constructed wetland on potential human or wildlife use and/or wildlife use of the constructed wetland (e.g. additional nutrient inputs from waterfowl use, toxic effects on wildlife); de-emphasize the incorporation of additional functions beyond the treatment function where necessary.

Consider the effects on wetlands or water-related resources and on fish and wildlife habitats that would be affected by the practice.

Consider if plant materials are invasive.

Consider cultural resources when planning this practice. This practice has the potential to

adversely affect cultural resources and compliance with GM 420; Part 401 during the planning process is necessary. Where appropriate, local cultural values shall be incorporated into practice design in a technically sound manner. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws/regulations, including permits, permissions, or notifications is required.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for this practice shall be prepared for each site. Specifications shall be recorded using approved specifications sheets, job sheets, narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following actions shall be carried out to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life. These actions include normal repetitive activities in the application and use of the practice (operation),

and repair and upkeep of the practice (maintenance):

The use of fertilizers, mechanical treatments, prescribed burning; pesticides and other chemicals to assure the constructed wetland function shall not compromise the intended purpose. Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) shall be implemented where available and feasible.

Timing and level setting of water control structures required for the establishment of desired hydrologic conditions or for management of vegetation shall be outlined in the operation and maintenance plan.

Inspection schedule for embankments and structures for damage assessment.

Depth of sediment accumulation to be allowed before removal is required.

Management needed to maintain vegetation, including control of unwanted vegetation.